

American-Iraqi Wars

- I. Pre-Persian Gulf War History
 - A. Early Iraq History –Mesopotamia –“The cradle of civilization”
 1. Controlled by 16 empires
 2. Iraqi Coups
 - B. The Rise and Fall of Saddam Hussein
 1. July 16, 1979 –Hussein took power
 2. President Hussein (1979 – 2003) –Ba’ath Party and Sunni Muslim
 3. Fall of Saddam
 - A. Operation Red Dawn –December 13, 2003
 - B. Trials (2005-2006) and Execution (December 30, 2006)
 - C. Iran-Iraq War (1980 – 1988) –US aided both sides
 1. Iraq (overtly) –removed from terrorist list and built into the 4th largest military in the world
 2. Iran (covertly) –Iran-Contra Affair
 3. Results –over 1 million killed, cost over \$1.2 billion, and Iraq has the 4th largest military
 - D. Kuwait-Iraqi War (August 2, 1990)
 1. Reasons –real reasons oil and debt
 2. Results –oil control
 3. United Nations reactions –UN Resolution 660 and Sanctions
- II. Persian Gulf War (Jan. 17 – Feb. 27, 1991) -“A war to make the world safe for gas guzzlers”
 - A. January 15, 1991 Deadline –Operation Desert Shield –with international support
 - B. Operation Desert Storm –General Norman Schwarzkopf
 1. Air War –January 17 –Operation Instant Thunder
 - A. Saddam Reaction
 2. Ground War –February 23-27 -100 hours
 3. Highway of Death –February 26-27
 - C. Results of Persian Gulf War
 1. United States –won, 89%, costs, oil, and Powell
 2. United Nations –it can work
 3. Iraq –lost, destruction, and UN restrictions
- III. Clinton and Iraq
 - A. Operation Bushwhacker -June 26, 1993 –for assassination attempts on Herby
 - B. Operation Desert Strike -September 3, 1996 –violation of “no-fly zones” -Irbil
 - C. United Nations Weapons Inspectors Timeline
 - D. Iraq Liberation Act -October 31, 1998 –supported regime change in Iraq
 - E. Operation Desert Fox -December 16, 1998 –Iraq did not fully compile with weapons inspectors
 - F. Results of Clinton-Iraq policy –Saddam still there but still being watched (and weakened)
- IV. GW and The Case for War Against Iraq
 - A. Early Strained US-Iraqi Relations
 1. February 16, 2001 –US and British Bombing –No Fly Zones Violations
 2. GW’s Foreign Policy
 - A. September 11, 2001, Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)
 - B. Global War on Terror
 - C. The Bush Doctrine –pre-emptive strike
 3. Iraq –Axis of Evil (2002)

B. Building a case for war against Iraq

1. Weapons of Mass Destruction

A. UN Resolution 1441 –no tolerance of defiance of international law (Nov 8, 2002)

B. Evidence of WMDs (or lack there of)

1. Weapons Inspections returned (2002-2003) –no WMD found

2. International Atomic Energy Agency –no nuclear material in 1997 or 2002-2003

3. Al Hakam Chemical facility destroyed –limited chemical weapons capability

4. US Naval Blockade –searched over 12,000 ships

5. “Curveball” –falsified claims

6. Yellowcake uranium from Niger –Joe Wilson proved incorrect

7. “Hail Mary” –turned up nothing

C. September 11th ties -evidence of September 11th ties (or lack there of)

V. Operation Iraqi Freedom

A. Stage I (2003) –The Conventional War (March 19 – May 1, 2003) –General Tommy Franks

1. The Air War –March 19 –“Shock and Awe”

2. The Ground War Began –March 20

A. The Battle Plan and the Rumsfeld Doctrine –light and fast –relying on technology

B.

C. Lessons learned from past wars: Vietnam and Persian Gulf War

3. Conventional War Complete (May 1) –“major combat operations have ended”

4. Uday & Qusay killed (07/22/03)

5. Saddam captured (12/13/03) –Operation Red Dawn

B. Stage II (2004 – 2006) –Insurgency and Civil War

1. Problems Developing –Lack of Troops

A. Insurgency Grew –Battle of Fallujah (3/31/04) -4 Blackwater employees killed

B. Lack of security –unguarded arsenals

C. Debaathification –former Ba’athist have no place in the new government

D. Civil strife intensified –civilian deaths escalated –over 120,000 (Iraq Body Count)

E. Refugee problems

F. Economic Problems –unemployment, oil, and electrical

G. Abu Gharib Prison Scandal (04/28/04) -60 Minutes

2. New Iraqi Government

A. First Free Elections in Iraq for Transitional Government (01/30/05)

B. Iraqi Constitution ratified (10/15/05) –Iraq a democracy

C. Iraqis vote for parliamentary 4 year government(12/15/05)

1. President Jalal Talabani and Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki

D. Saddam Hussein -trial (11/05/06) and execution (12/30/06)

E. But is Iraq a failed state?

3. Killing of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq) (06/07/06)

C. Stage III (2007 – 2008) –The “Surge” and the end of GW’s Presidency

1. Defense Secretary Robert Gates replaced Donald Rumsfeld (12/18/06)

2. General David Petraeus –commander of Multi-National Force –Iraq (MNF-I)

3. The New Way Forward –“The Surge” –added 21,500 troops

4. New Counterinsurgency Tactics –“Clear, Hold and Build,” Distinction and Proportionality

5. The “Sahwa” or Awakening –paying Sunnis not to fight

6. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) –total withdraw by 2011

- VI. Stage IV (2009 – Present) –Obama and Withdrawal
 - A. Official end of combat operations in Iraq (08/31/10) –followed SOFA
 - B. Operation New Dawn (02/17/10) –replaced Operation Iraqi Freedom –security focused
 - C. SOFA Deadline: December 31, 2011

 - VII. Conclusion of Iraqi Freedom
 - A. American Deaths (4,486) and Cost (\$804 billion)
 - B. Iraq Today

 - VIII. Summary and Evaluation of American-Iraqi Wars
 - A. Map Questions –Middle East (5)
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Assignments

- 1. * Paper #7 (10): America’s Next War
 - 2. Test #4 (50): American-Iraqi Wars
 - 3. * Debate #4 (50): Military Base in Iraq
 - 4. * Evaluation Paper #4 (10): Military Base in Iraq
- * Assignments are not required for all students
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Paper #7: America’s Next War (10 points)

The reasons the United States entered the Iraq War in 2003 have been discredited. No WMD were found and no connection has been made to the 9/11 attacks. The main question is; why did the US enter the war? If a false case can be made for the Iraq War, then a false case can be made for an American invasion or attack against any country.

The assignment:

- State the next country the US should attack.
- Create a war slogan to create animosity toward that country.
- Then state and explain 4 reasons why the US should attack that country. Each reason should be a minimum of 2 sentences in length. Although, this is a satirical paper, try to make it as realistic and legitimate as possible.

* A propaganda poster may be creative in lieu of a written assignment. Be sure to include a war slogan and 4 reasons for war on it. Make sure it is neat and colorful. It can be completed on a 8.5 by 11 sheet or poster.

Test Map Questions (5)

1. Afghanistan
2. Iran
3. Iraq
4. Kuwait
5. Saudi Arabia

